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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

YEH, EUENG NAN

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2624

NOTIFICATION DATE

DELIVERY MODE

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ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/787,391	Applicant(s) MINO ET AL.	
	Examiner EUENG-NAN YEH	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 March 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-17 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 3,8,10 and 13 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,4-7,9,11,12,14-17 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on March 12, 2010 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

2. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

The USPTO "Interim Guidelines for Examination of Patent Applications for Patent Subject Matter Eligibility" (Official Gazette notice of 22 November 2005), Annex IV, reads as follows:

In contrast, a claimed computer-readable medium encoded with a computer program is a computer element which defines structural and functional interrelationships between the computer program and the rest of the computer which permit the computer program's functionality to be realized, and is thus statutory. See Lowry, 32 F.3d at 1583-84, 32 USPQ2d at 1035.

Art Unit: 2624

Claims that recite nothing but the physical characteristics of a form of energy, such as a frequency, voltage, or the strength of a magnetic field, define energy or magnetism, *per se*, and as such are nonstatutory natural phenomena. *O'Reilly*, 56 U.S. (15 How.) at 112-14. Moreover, it does not appear that a claim reciting a signal encoded with functional descriptive material falls within any of the categories of patentable subject matter set forth in Sec. 101.

... a signal does not fall within one of the four statutory classes of Sec. 101.

... signal claims are ineligible for patent protection because they do not fall within any of the four statutory classes of Sec. 101.

Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter as follows. Claim 9 is drawn to functional descriptive material recorded on a computer readable medium. However, the broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a computer readable medium (also called machine readable medium and other such variations) typically covers forms of non-transitory tangible media and transitory propagating signals *per se* in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of computer readable media. When the broadest reasonable interpretation of claim covers a signal *per se*, the claim must be rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 101 as covering non-statutory subject matter. See *In re Nuijten*, 500 F.3d 1346, 1356-57 (Fed. Cir, 2007) (transitory embodiments are not directed to statutory subject matter) and Interim Examination Instructions for Evaluating Subject Matter Eligibility Under 35 U.S.C. § 101, August 24, 2009; P. 2.

Because the full scope of the claim as properly read in light of the disclosure encompasses non-statutory subject matter, the claim as a whole is non-statutory. The examiner suggests amending the claim as "A program embodied on a non-transitory computer readable medium" to include the disclosed non-transitory tangible computer

Art Unit: 2624

readable media, while at the same time excluding the intangible media such as signals, carrier waves, etc.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 2, 5-7, 9, 11, 12, 14, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Mitsui (US 7,222,235 B1), Barr et al. (US 2004/0039914 A1), and Rhoads (US 6,411,725 B1).

Regarding claim 1, Mitsui discloses an information attaching/detecting system comprising:

- object extracting means, for extracting a plurality of regions, from within the image (as depicted in figure 15, numeral 106 will perform the object extracting means, "[t]he image inputting apparatus 101(m) inputs an image and converts the input image to electronic data. The image inputting apparatus 101(m) may be a scanner or a digital camera. The image inputting apparatus 101(m) outputs the input image data as an original image A(m). The image processing apparatus 106(m) has a function of inputting

Art Unit: 2624

the original image A(m) from the image inputting apparatus 101(m) and outputting a processed image C(m). The image processing apparatus 106(m) generates the processed image C(m) by embedding a digital watermark into the original image A(m)" at column 22, line 11. The plurality of photographed objects is shown in figure 33, "FIG. 33 shows how the digital watermark is embedded in the form Y ... the digital watermark is shaded for an explanation. For example, different kinds of digital watermarks are embedded for each of the region S1 and the region S2 because the character size is different between the region S1 and the region S2 ... Furthermore, because the region S3 is a photograph, the digital watermark, which is different from in the region S1 and the region S2, is embedded in the region S3" at column 38, line 56. See also figure 32 which indicates a plurality of regions, such as character with REGION 1 and REGION2 and photograph with REGION 3 and REGION n, is valid for object extraction);

- information attaching means for attaching different information to each of the regions that do not overlap with other regions and acquiring said information-attached image (as discussed above and shown in figure 15, numeral 106 will perform the information attaching means. Different information attaches to each not overlap regions is shown in figure 33, "FIG. 33 shows how the digital watermark is embedded in the form Y ... the digital watermark is shaded for an explanation. For example, different kinds of digital watermarks are embedded for each of the region S1 and the region S2 because the character size is different between the region S1 and the region S2 ... Furthermore, because the region S3 is a photograph, the digital watermark, which is different from in the region S1 and the region S2, is embedded in the region S3" at

column 38, line 56. See also figure 32 which indicates a plurality of regions, such as character with REGION 1 and REGION2 and photograph with REGION 3 and REGION n, is valid for embedding information);

- detection means for detecting said information from received data for each of said plurality regions contained in said information-attached image (as depicted in figure 15, numeral 108 will detect the embedded information received from transmitted information-attached image. Figure 19 shows a block diagram for the information detection. Detailed discussion about the detection processing can be found from column 24, line 22 to column 25, line 8).

Mitsui discloses that regions are used for information attaching/detecting. Mitsui does not explicitly disclose that the regions are persons facial regions. Furthermore, Mitsui discloses the detection means from the transmitted information-attached image. Mitsui does not explicitly disclose that the received data can be a photographed-image by photographing an image reproducing medium on which information-attached image is reproduced.

Barr, in the field of endeavor of security in watermarking ("for authenticating electronic or physical media objects using digital watermarks" in paragraph 9, line 1), teaches the "application of digital watermarking is for the authentication of physical and electronic media objects, like images, video, audio, and printed media" in paragraph 6, line 1. "Another way to authenticate the object is to embed information about the object or the bearer of the object (e.g., in photo ID or other secure documents)" in paragraph 7, line 1. "One aspect of the invention is a method for creating an identification document

Art Unit: 2624

having a biometric image. This method identifies a feature location in the biometric image, generates a digital watermark signal, and embeds the digital watermark signal in the biometric image such that the digital watermark location is dependent on the feature location” in paragraph 13, line 1. As shown in figure 3, a person facial photo is used for document ID information embedding, “In the case of a photo identification document that includes a photo of the bearer's face, added security can be attained by including facial biometric information in the digital watermark, which is then embedded in the facial photo” in paragraph 70, line 7.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the information attaching/detecting system Mitsui made with the application of embedding information on person facial region as taught by Barr, in order to enhance the security as stated above by Barr.

The combination of Mitsui and Barr does not explicitly disclose that the received data can be a photographed-image by photographing an image reproducing medium on which information-attached image is reproduced.

Rhoads, in the field of endeavor of multimedia signal processing (“in particular relates to encoding information into and decoding information from video objects” at column 1, line 30), teaches a robust data embedding methodology as shown in figure 2, “[i]n FIG. 2, physical objects 200 are pre-watermarked in a manner that survives the video capture process 202. For an example of a watermarking process that survives digital to analog conversion (e.g., printing a digital image on a physical object), and then

Art Unit: 2624

analog to digital conversion (e.g., capture via a video camera) ... The resulting video is then transmitted or broadcast 204” at column 7, line 29. Thus, the watermark can survive by printing this watermark embedded digital image and then capture this printed image via camera. Without departing from the scope and spirit of Rhoads’ methodology, a second image captured by the camera can be an image from printing which created by Mitsui information attached first image.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to enhance the information attaching/detecting system of the Mitsui and Barr combination, with the application of data embedding methodology as taught by Rhoads, so the embedded data can survive various scenarios as discussed above.

Regarding claim 2, information attaching means is means for acquiring said information-attached image by hiddenly embedding said information in said image (“An image processing system can be provided such that the image providing apparatus recognizes a format of an image file, and provides the image file in which the digital watermark is embedded in a part of a region based on the format ...” at Mitsui column 5, line 61. See also Rhoads figure 4, numeral 404 “...watermark encoding process 404 encodes the auxiliary information into the content. ...” at Rhoads column 8, line 13).

Regarding claim 5, image pick-up means is a camera provided in a portable terminal (discussed in claim 1 by Mitsui, digital camera can be the image pick-up means).

Regarding claim 6, said information is location information representing storage locations of audio data correlated with said plurality of photographed objects ("Another aspect of the invention is a method for using a watermark that has been encoded into a video signal ... The watermark may include a direct (e.g., URL or network address) or indirect link (e.g., object identifier) to the web site ..." at Rhoads column 2, line 35), and which further comprises audio data acquisition means for acquiring said audio data, based on said location information (as depicted in Rhoads figure 1A, numeral 114: "a user interface 114 executes and provides visual, audio, or audio-visual information to the user ... user interface receives input from the user, selecting a video object. In response, it performs an action associated with the selected object using the auxiliary object information decoded from the watermark ..." at Rhoads column 4, line 17. See also "The watermark may carry information or programmatic action. It may also link to external information or an action, such as retrieval and output of information stored elsewhere in a database, website, etc. Watermark linking enables the action associated with the watermark to be dynamic ..." at Rhoads column 4, line 29).

Regarding claim 11, the information device according to claim 1, further comprising:

Art Unit: 2624

- a mobile communication terminal having a camera (as discussed in claim 1 and suggested by Rhoads a camera for the mobile communication terminal);

- a server (as depicted in Rhoads figure 8, numeral 802 is a server);

- wherein the camera of the mobile terminal photographs the image reproducing medium (as discussed in claim 1 and suggested by Rhoads a camera of the mobile communication terminal photographs the image reproducing medium);

- wherein the input means and the detecting means are disposed in the server (as depicted in Rhoads figure 8, the server #802 receives input and parses and extracts to detect information: "The server, in response to receiving the message (828), parses it and extracts an index used to look up a corresponding action in a database (830) that associates many such indices to corresponding actions ..." at Rhoads column 14, line 44).

Regarding claim 12: - wherein the information is a location of audio data and the server acquires said audio data using said location and transmits said audio data to said mobile communication terminal (the combination of Mitsui and Rhoads teaches the mobile terminal about the location: "watermark may include a direct (e.g., URL or network address) or indirect link (e.g., object identifier) to the web site ..." at Rhoads column 2, line 44, to get audio data: "user interface 114 (*Rhoads figure 1A*) executes and provides visual, audio, or audio-visual information to the user ... user interface receives input from the user, selecting a video object. In response, it performs an action associated with the selected object ..." at column 4, line 17. Furthermore, "The server,

Art Unit: 2624

in response to receiving the message (828) (*Rhoads figure8*), parses it and extracts an index used to look up a corresponding action in a database (830) that associates many such indices to corresponding actions ...” at Rhoads column 14, line 44).

Regarding claim 14: - a region setting section, for setting block regions corresponding to each photographed object that do not overlap with other regions that include other photographed objects (as discussed in claim 1, the figure 33 of Mitsui contains plurality of not overlapped regions with photographed objects such as S1, S2, S2, and S4);

- an information attaching section, for attaching different information to each of the plurality of block regions which are set by the region setting means (as discussed in claim 1, the information attaching means for, information attached to each region is different).

Regarding claims 7 and 9: - extracting a plurality of facial regions of persons from within the image (discussed in claim 1, object extracting means for);

- attaching different information to each of the plurality of facial regions in said image that respectively and acquiring said information-attached image (as discussed in claim 1 for information attaching means for. See also Mitsui figure 33, “FIG. 33 shows how the digital watermark is embedded in the form Y ... the digital watermark is shaded for an explanation. For example, different kinds of digital watermarks are embedded for each of the region S1 and the region S2 because the character size is different between

Art Unit: 2624

the region S1 and the region S2 ... Furthermore, because the region S3 is a photograph, the digital watermark, which is different from in the region S1 and the region S2, is embedded in the region S3” at Mitsui column 38, line 56);

- receiving photographed-image data obtained by photographing an image reproducing medium, on which the information-attached image is reproduced, with image pick-up means (as discussed in claim 1, input means for);

- detecting said information from said photographed-image data for each of said plurality of facial regions contained in said information-attached image (as discussed in claim1, detection means for);

- outputting the information corresponding to each of the plurality of facial regions, based on the detected information (“Wherever the video is distributed, a decoding process may be inserted to decode information about the video object from a watermark embedded in the video signal. This information may then be used to trigger an action, such as fetching graphics and displaying it to the user ...” at Rhoads column 4, line 61);

- wherein the information attached related to a person corresponding to the one of the facial regions to which the information is attached (discussed in claim 1 by Barr for person facial region with embedded information).

Regarding claim 17, wherein the outputting comprises providing a visual or audio display via at least one of a audio device and a display monitor (as discussed in claim 7

Art Unit: 2624

for outputting detected information “may then be used to trigger an action, such as fetching graphics and displaying it to the user ...” at Rhoads column 4, line 64).

5. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads as applied to claim 1 discussed above, and further in view of Motta et al. (US 6,726,103 B1).

Regarding claim 4, the Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination discloses an information attaching/detecting system with image pick-up means to receive photographed-image data.

The Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination does not explicitly disclose a way to correct the geometrical distorted photographed-image data.

Motta, in the same field of endeavor of digital imaging (“relates to the field of image sensors and imaging systems” at column 1, line 8), teaches a geometric correction processing system for the photographed-image data as depicted in figure 3. “Data processing may include but is not limited to data interpolation, noise reduction, color adjustment, and/or geometric corrections due to optical aberrations ...” at column 4, line 4.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to provide the information attaching/detecting system made by Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination with the geometrical distortion correction processor as taught by Motta, in order to provide “[a]

system that can self test, detect errors, and correct such errors ... and would be of great value to many businesses and industries” at Motta column 2, line 29.

6. Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads as applied to claim 1 discussed above, and further in view of Hsieh et al. (US 7,003,135 B2).

Regarding claims 15 and 16, the Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination discloses an information attaching/detecting system to extract a plurality of facial regions of persons from within the image.

The Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination does not explicitly disclose skin color/face contours can be used for facial region extraction.

Hsieh, in the field of endeavor of faces tracking (“which is able to effectively detect and track a plurality of faces in real-time” at column 2, line 7), based on the fact that “[i]n order to efficiently separate the face regions from the complex backgrounds, a preferable approach is to use the hybrid information of color and motion. Then, the segmented regions are further verified to determine whether the correct faces are extracted from the remaining distracters” at column 1, line 42, teaches a methodology to track no-overlap human faces as shown in figure 1, numeral 10 and overlapped faces with: “a face-like region generator having a skin region extractor, a motion analyzer and a silhouette analyzer. The skin region extractor generates a plurality of skin regions by detecting skin color pixels of an input image. The motion analyzer determines possible face-like regions from the skin regions based on moving information of the input image.

Art Unit: 2624

The silhouette analyzer analyzes whether there exists a raised shape in the image so as to separate connected regions ..." at column 2, line 39. Thus, Hsieh discloses a methodology to detect regions which are person facial regions for real-time tracking by:

- a) Skin region extractor for facial regions to generate skin-color regions by detecting skin color pixels of an input image (claim 15).
- b) Silhouette analyzer for facial regions to generate face contours (claim 16).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, that one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to include the information attaching/detecting system made by Mitsui, Barr, and Rhoads combination with the application of face-like region generator as taught by Hsieh, in order to effectively tracking human faces in real-time as stated above by Hsieh.

Response to Arguments

A) Summary of Applicant's Remark:

"Thus, even if Mitsui could be combined with Hsieh and Rhoads as suggested by the Examiner, the applied combination fails to disclose *"wherein the information attached relates to a person corresponding to the one of the facial regions to which the information is attached,"* as recited in claim 1." at Remarks page 9, line 9.

Examiner's Response:

Applicant's argument is moot in view of the new grounds of rejection advanced herein above. Specifically, the Barr et al. (US 2004/0039914 A1) reference now teaches the concept of embedding information on person facial region. Refer to the rejections above for further discussion.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eueng-nan Yeh whose telephone number is 571-270-1586. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8AM-4:30PM EDT.

8. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vikram Bali can be reached on 571-272-7415. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should

Art Unit: 2624

you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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